

Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, MAY 14, 1866.

Santa Anna Redivivus.

THE WORLD has lost sight of DON ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA for several years past, and it was but reasonable to hope that a man so old in years, as well as iniquity, would never again emerge from the retirement to which the execration of his countrymen and a personal sense of his odious career, eventually drove him in 1855. It is now, however, announced that he reached Elizabethport on the morning of the 12th instant from St. Thomas, and that he is soon to appear in New York city, with the understood object of "reuniting his efforts with those of the Liberal party in Mexico in expelling MAXIMILIAN from that country."

What authority there is for this statement as to the purpose of SANTA ANNA is not yet disclosed, and it may well be received with considerable distrust, in view not only of the hypocritical character of the ex-President of the Mexican Republic, but also of the course he has pursued towards his country since he deemed it best for its peace and his own safety to betake himself to foreign lands for a refuge. The papers have just published a correspondence of SANTA ANNA's, communicated to the State Department at Washington by Mr. BOMERO, the Mexican Minister, in which it appears that the miserable exile, who, it is now said, is coming to the United States with the design of aiding Mexico in her present struggle against the Austro-French invasion, was among the first to invite that attempt to destroy Mexican nationality and independence, and to offer his personal services to the invaders.

As early as July, 1854, SANTA ANNA, acting by authority with which he claimed to have been invested by the Mexican nation, conferred on GUTIERREZ ESTRADA "full powers to enter into arrangements and make the proper offers to the Courts of London, Paris, Madrid, and Vienna, to obtain from those Governments, or from any one of them, the establishment (in Mexico) of a monarchy derived from any of the royal races of those powers, under qualifications and considerations to be established by special instructions." ESTRADA could do nothing towards effecting the mission committed to him by SANTA ANNA until 1861, at which time the allied powers, having concluded to set up an empire in Mexico, with the Archduke MAXIMILIAN as its head, SANTA ANNA wrote to ESTRADA, under date of St. Thomas, October 15, 1861, approving of the conspiracy to subjugate and provincialize his country, and expressing a hope that Providence would give him strength to take an active part in the wicked and dishonorable enterprise. Less than two months later, writing to the same correspondent on the same subject, he said:—

"God grant that our dreams may come to pass as soon as possible. The candidate you mention (his Imperial Highness Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN) is unexceptionable, and I therefore hasten to give my approbation. Do me the favor, then, to inform him of it, as well as our friends, but with all reserve, for you will know that in politics there are things that must not be published before the proper time, on account of the harm that might be caused. Convince that the time to act has come, I am ready to return immediately to my native land, determined to labor with all my strength till the realization of the undertaking is completed. I will let you know of my departure from this island by the mail of the 17th of December, and I will tell you where to address your letters to me."

And finally, by way of capping the climax of his base desertion of that native land which had so often sustained and honored him, he addressed to MAXIMILIAN, under date of St. Thomas, December 22, 1863, a private letter, in which he told him that his soul "overflowed with pleasure" when he heard that the Duke was "to be called to the throne of Mexico," and then closed with these fulsome words of abject sycophancy:—

"I hope your Imperial Highness will condescend to acknowledge, in the dean of the Mexican army, a devoted and disinterested friend, a very obedient servant, who wishes you the greatest happiness, and tenderly kisses the Imperial hands of your Imperial Highness."

And it is in the face of this disgraceful record of his actual complicity with the scheme of the allied powers to conquer Mexico, and subject it to the sway of a foreign despot, that ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA has the audacity to come, now, to this republic, with a pretense of sympathy with the Liberalists under JUAREZ, and an intention to ask the favor of our people and Government in his professed purpose to defend the liberties and independence of a nation which he recently labored so actively to destroy! No one at all familiar with the history of the man will trust his personal honesty or his patriotism. He has been all his life a selfish, unscrupulous, cruel, and double-dealing demagogue. He never served his country on any occasion without a superior purpose to serve himself; and it is, therefore, not at all remarkable that the sudden revival of a regard for the independence of his nation, which seems to have seized him, is coincident with the proposed withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, under the pressure of influence from Washington, and a near prospect of the final and utter failure of that very European plot for the establishment of an imperial monarchy upon our borders, which he so eagerly and so earnestly negotiated. We cannot, therefore, believe

that SANTA ANNA will now meet with such a reception from our people as will be likely to flatter either his political aspirations or his mercenary hopes. He may, possibly, find a few persons in the city of New York ready to fraternize with him for the sake of the profits which the faithless partisans of a popular cause can always realize by means of adroit imposture; but it is hardly probable that SANTA ANNA, whose name is almost a synonym for falsehood, pretension, and sordid egotism, can, at this late period in his shameful tortures and adventures, wheedle any large number of Americans out of their intelligence and their money, no matter who may take him by the hand in this country, or how seductive and plausible may be his protestations of unselfish zeal for the unhappy people he has so often abused and betrayed. We are quite sure, at least, that his character is thoroughly understood at Washington, and that he will be met there with that absolute disgust with which the American Government has so much reason to regard him. The Mexican Liberalists will certainly reject his services if offered, and this republic would as certainly injure the Liberal cause by doing anything whatever that might facilitate the interference of SANTA ANNA, just now or hereafter, in Mexican affairs.

Hon. James M. Scovel and the Evening Telegraph.

THE Sunday Dispatch of yesterday publishes the following communication, with a semi-editorial sanction:—

[We give place to the following letter sent us by several respectable gentlemen from Camden N. J.]

CAMDEN, N. J., May 12, 1866. To the Editors of the Sunday Dispatch.—Dear Sirs:—In THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of to-day we notice the card of J. B. Wood, Secretary of the Union League of Camden, in which he asserts that the protest of the Camden election was not received and withdrawn in the Camden League. To this assertion we must object, with the truth plain to be mistaken; and the fact is true, and can be substantiated, that the protest against Mr. Stockton was read by F. C. Brink, in the League hall, over a year ago, and was so read by the members present that it was summarily withdrawn, without receiving any approval or a single signature. We were personally present at the time, heard all that was said, and have a distinct recollection of the whole affair. It was the general impression of the League that Mr. Stockton had been constitutional and elected, and that no protest which could be made would in any way affect his right to a seat in the United States Senate. Mr. Scovel asserted the truth when he said, before the Board of Directors at the Union League House, Philadelphia, April 23, 1865:—"And to show you the popular appreciation of this movement, I state what was very many, that when that protest was presented to the Union League of Camden, it was ridiculed and withdrawn."

Several members of the Union League of Camden who have in FAIR PLAY. The issue here raised is one of veracity between Mr. J. B. WOOD and several anonymous citizens of Camden, whose love of fair play goes no further than sending a communication to a newspaper and refusing to vouch for its truth by letting the public understand from whom it originated. Is it more likely that credence should be given to such a man as Mr. J. B. WOOD, the proper officer of the organization, the person whose name make any announcement of his official, and one who does not hesitate to give the denial of the proof of veracity which is always implied by a signature, —is it, we say, more likely that credence be given to his statement, or to that of an anonymous nobody, who fears to be known, or who, if known, could not induce us to credit his assertion? Would "J. M. S." be a truer signature than the *nom de plume* of "Fair Play?" Until, therefore, we have other evidence than a nameless card, we will believe the statement of the Secretary of the Union League of Camden.

With this we might let the matter drop, were it not that the underground means resorted to by the "Mountain Partridge" to clear his character is now become his chronic line of action. We verily believe that that exalted bird whose home is in the mountains has taken lessons in burrowing, and mole-like, pursues our revelations of his character by working under our feet. His progress is as rapid as that of that ghost of "Hamlet's" father. Wherever we go we hear the voice of this visitant of the glimpses of the moon sounding from underneath us, and had he any power w might any minute be destroyed by some frightful upheaval. The latest underground manoeuvre appears to be the plan of writing these nameless letters. Hereafter we will have to place at the head of our columns,—"No notice taken of anonymous communications." If Mr. SCOVEL has no other means of clearing his character than by publishing assertions signed Fair Play, then we must leave his assaults on our correspondent pass unnoticed. We know that JAMES is fond of notoriety, and we know that we are pandering to his morbid appetite when we continually expose his conduct. Why, then, should the Senator object? We are doing for him exactly what he has been begging of all the papers for years—we are mentioning his name. Let him hereafter send letters with his own signature denying any of our assertions, if he dare. Then we will answer him. But until that day comes we must hope that he and his friends will adopt some other signature than the misnomer, "Fair Play."

The Constitutional Amendment in the Senate.

TO-DAY the great debate on the Constitutional Amendment, which has just passed the House of Representatives, opens in the Senate. Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, it is said, will urge his proposal of universal amnesty and universal suffrage, as a substitute for the measure before the Senate; while Mr. SUMNER will urge the adoption of impartial suffrage as a substitute for the section concerning representation. It is not unlikely, too, that strenuous efforts will be made to modify the celebrated third section relating to the disfranchisement of Rebels. The probabilities, however, are, that the measure will finally pass the Senate in substantially the same shape it passed the House. The unexpectedly heavy vote it received in the House favors that expectation.

The Facts of History in Regard to the Status of the Southern States.

It is not uncommon to hear the assertion made that the cessation of the war "brought back the Southern States to their status quo ante bellum," or status before the war. There is nothing so useful in meeting statements of this character as a recurrence to the facts of the case as they have transpired.

The Slaveholders' Rebellion was not a rebellion of individuals, acting in their individual capacity and upon their own responsibility, but of communities acting organically, and in their corporate capacity. The States seceded as States, thus voluntarily abandoning the participation they had previously exercised in the government of the country. As States they then proceeded to confederate together in the establishment of a rival and hostile government to that of the United States. As States they raised armies, and engaged in war upon the Union. During the four years of the war these seceded States maintained in full vigor and operation their State organizations, electing their Governors, Legislators, Judges, and inferior officers, as usual, and maintaining all the functions of communities organized for the purposes of civil government. They were States *de facto*, the only change from their former status being that they had abandoned their participation in the Government of the Union, had formed a confederation among themselves, had sworn all their officers to support it, instead of the old Government, and were engaged in a war to overthrow the power of the Union within their limits. It is well here to observe what, as matter of fact, they had accomplished. They had seceded, having withdrawn from all participation in the Government of the Union; they had formed a confederation, which was actively at work; they had preserved their State Governments in full vigor; and they were making war upon the Union. There was no theory about all this—it was fact. The only problematical point was whether they could maintain the position they had assumed. That could only be determined by the issue of the war.

But when the war terminated with the overthrow of the Rebel armies, what then occurred as matter of fact? Did the Rebel States go back to the status quo ante bellum? By no means. They would have been glad to do so, and took steps in that direction, but the strong hand of the Executive power of the nation was laid upon them. Their Legislatures were forbidden to assemble; their Governors were arrested, or fled into exile; their Judges, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, etc., were summarily deposed. In one word, the framework of their governments was at a single stroke annihilated. The people remained, but there was no organization—no corporation. They were a mere mob held in subjection by the military power of the Union. The organized community, as a body politic, a civil State, had ceased to exist. This was the status quo ante bellum with a vengeance! State sovereignty had at last culminated in state annihilation! Fit monument of the folly and madness of secession and rebellion.

From this point the work of reconstruction commenced, and here again this whole theory of status quo ante bellum was ignored. The work started from the very bottom. It did not originate with the people of the States, it was initiated solely by the Federal Executive, and carried forward and consummated by his agents and under his authority and direction. The States now organized at the South, and exercising *de facto* authority there, are not the old States that existed before the war. They are absolutely new creations. There is no tie of legal succession, no bond of constitutional continuity, between them and the old ones. Their very existence is a perpetual monument of the violent overthrow of those old States.

How absurd, then, to talk about the status quo ante bellum of these States! They have no such status. Between them and that status there is a "great gulf fixed," which no ingenuity of sophistry can bridge. That gulf is the chasm of nonentity into which the Rebel State Governments were hurled by President JOHNSON at the close of the war. These new States owe their existence purely to the kindly reconstructing hand of the Executive—not to any supposed life they are assumed to have inherited from the perished status of the past. The old order went out in the night of attempted revolution; the new order had its birth in the will of the Federal Executive.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.—The second reading of the British Reform bill, which was agreed to by the extremely minute majority of five, was considered by all parties except the Government as a defeat for the Ministers. It has always been the custom in Parliament for the advisers of the Crown to resign their positions not only when a pet measure was emphatically defeated, but also when it was adopted by so feeble a vote as to imply lack of confidence on the part of so large a number of members as to approximate to a majority. The decision, therefore, which has been made known to us by the advice of the Germanica, that five was considered a sufficient majority for prosecuting the motion, will cause considerable surprise in such American circles as are interested in British politics. The Cabinet, however, has felt its own weakness, and in order to secure additional support has yielded so far as to consent to fix the time for the bill redistributing seats. When the Reform bill and the Redistribution come up together, there can be no doubt but that the Government will find itself much stronger than heretofore.

The principal objection urged by many against reform in its present shape is that it extends the right of suffrage to a large class

and at the same time allows the present unequal sized districts to remain. By this course certain boroughs will have so many new votes that they will overbalance the old, and place the whole power of the district in the hands of those least qualified to decide for the public good. If, however, the country be redistributed, then the new element will be over-balanced, and kept in abeyance until after its experience shall have taught it wisdom. When the two bills, therefore, come up together, there can be little doubt of their adoption, unless it be that the members from the rotten boroughs grow fearful for their seats, and take a side issue for self-interest. Under any circumstances, whenever the vote is taken it will be a test question, for Mr. GLADSTONE says that, "As long as the bill stands, we stand; if it falls, we fall."

HENRY A. WISE seems to have the impression that, because he has not been shot for his treason, "as he ought to have been," therefore he has not committed treason. The premise that he ought to have been shot for his treason is doubtless correct, but we cannot accept the conclusion. If WISE were really wise, he would keep still. The people don't care to hear from him.

ONE OF THE ISSUES of the times is whether loyal Colorado, which furnished four regiments of "boys in blue" to help put down the Rebellion, shall be kept out of the Union, while Florida, which polled only 4000 votes last fall, and which sent all the soldiers she could raise into the Rebel army, shall be admitted into the Union. It is Colorado patriots against Florida Rebels—the boys in blue versus the greynbacks.

SANTA ANNA AT ELIZABETHPORT.

He Proposes to Fight for the Liberation of Mexico—A Manifesto to be Issued.

General Santa Anna, of Mexico, arrived at Elizabethport, on Saturday morning, by the steamer Georgia, from St. Thomas. His arrival was wholly unexpected. He is accompanied by several South Americans. It is understood that the object of the General in visiting the United States is to unite his efforts with those of the liberal party of Mexico in expelling Maximilian from that country. In a few days he will issue a manifesto to the public, explaining his previous conduct in relation to Mexican affairs, and expressing the objects of his future course. General Santa Anna will once more, it is announced, risk his fortune and person in behalf of Mexico. He declares that he is not seeking for power, but will place himself under the leadership of President Juarez.

General Santa Anna will remain at Elizabethport for several days, when he will come to this city. It is understood that a public meeting will soon be held at Cooper Institute, at which he will be present.—N. Y. Evening Post.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the project of marrying the Czarevitch to the Princess Eugenie of Denmark has been abandoned, and that the young prince has conceived a violent attachment for the young Princess Mieszczerka, the daughter of the Russian poet-prince Elias.

John Robinson, nephew of the circus manager whose establishment was attacked last week, at Crittenden, Ky., died in Cincinnati, on Friday, from the effects of the shot he received in the abdomen. The deceased was twenty-three years old, and an accomplished bare-backed rider.

The Irish market in London disposes (annually) of 500,000 codfish, 25,000,000 mackerel, 100,000,000 soles, 85,000,000 plaice, 200,000,000 haddock, 50,000,000 red herrings, 1,600,000 dry cod, and molassesous shell-fish to the amount of 920,000,000. During the lobster season there is a demand for 10,000 daily.

Grotesque scari pins are the "rage" for gentlemen abroad. Dandies parade the streets with a wonderfully life-like representation in enamel of a human eye an inch or two below the chin, or, in place thereof, a lighted cigar with a ruby at the end to indicate the fire, or a lucifer match of precious metal closely resembling the real article.

The American Medical Association has chosen the following officers, and will meet next year at Cincinnati:—President, H. F. Askew, of Delaware; Vice-presidents, W. K. Bowling, of Tennessee; J. C. Hughes, of Iowa; H. W. Bowditch, of Massachusetts; Thomas G. Brinsford, of New York; Permanent Secretary, William E. Atchison, of Pennsylvania; Assistant Secretary, W. W. Dawson, of Cincinnati.

Garibaldi has written a letter to the "Democratic Society," in Greece, in which he says:—"It will serve the cause of Greece with the same devotion as that of my own country, and I regard you as brothers. Let the ancient classic land of Leontidas shake off the yoke of its oppressors, and the brightest day of my life will be that in which I am able to take a place in your ranks."

Excuse a little inconvenience from the alterations and improvements going on in our store. It is more than compensated for by the EXTRA BARGAINS we give our customers, as we want to reduce our stock to avoid removal out of the way of the workmen. The finest Ready-made clothing in the city and the largest assortment to select from. Piece goods to make to order. W. ANAMAKER & BROWN, 112 N. 5TH ST. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON, WILL SPEAK, BY INVITATION, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18. SUBJECT:—"MY POLICY." This is Miss Dickinson's most popular lecture, and is said to have created the greatest enthusiasm in the West, where she has been for several months past addressing immense audiences on "My Policy," or the Johnsonian dogma of Secession. So great was the demand for a repetition that she was compelled to decline innumerable invitations. The sale of tickets will commence on Monday morning next, at T. B. FUGER'S Bookstore, S. W. corner SIXTH and CHESTNUT Streets. 512 2nd St. Reserved seats 50 cents Admission 25 cents

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY. On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of 5th and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Market street. All Money and Collection Business will be transacted, as heretofore, at No. 22 GILBERT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office. Call tickets will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 9 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 22 GILBERT Street. JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

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AND FOR SALE AT A Reduction of Twenty-Five Per Cent. from Former Prices. [5 14 mwp]

BENEFIT OF F. F. MACKAY, AT THE ARCH STREET THEATRE, WEDNESDAY May 16.

The performance will commence with (first time in this city) the serio comic drama, OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY. F. F. Mackay After which, the interesting military drama, in one act, NAPOLEON'S OLD GUARD, Corporal Haversack. F. F. Mackay To conclude with the highly sensational drama, in two acts, THE WILD DUCK. 514 2nd

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Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AT No. 1121 CHESTNUT STREET, (GIRARD ROW).

Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their custom. JACOB H. BURDSALL, PHILADELPHIA, May, 1866. [5 12 1m]

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FASHIONS 1866.

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The Last New Style IS THE CELEBRATED

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Which is the MOST BEAUTIFUL AND AGREEABLE SKIRT ever worn, being particularly adapted to the present fashionable style of dresses—so says "Godey's Lady's Book;" "Frank Leslie's Fashion Magazine;" "Demorest's Monthly Magazine of Fashions;" "Le Bon Ton;" "The Boudoir of Fashion;" and the Fashion Articles of the different Newspapers.

See opinions of the Press and Fashion Magazines generally, proclaiming the great SUPERIORITY of these

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AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole owners of the PATENT,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, WAREROOMS AND OFFICE,

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Of the country, and those who favor them with their patronage may be assured that nothing will be left undone to secure the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.

BAKER & FARLEY, MAY 12, 1866. 5 12 1m

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